

# EXHIBIT 9

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17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
18 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
19 **SOUTHERN DIVISION**

20 MASIMO CORPORATION, a  
21 Delaware corporation; and CERCACOR  
LABORATORIES, INC., a Delaware  
22 corporation,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 APPLE INC., a California corporation,

26 Defendants.

27 CASE NO. 8:20-cv-00048-JVS (JDEX)

28 **DEFENDANT APPLE INC.'S  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF ITS  
MOTION TO STAY THE PATENT  
INFRINGEMENT CASE PENDING  
*INTER PARTES* REVIEW  
PROCEEDINGS**

**Hearing:**

Date: October 19, 2020  
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Judge: Hon. James V. Selna

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Apple Inc. (“Apple”) respectfully moves this Court to stay at least the present patent infringement causes of action in this case pending final disposition of Apple’s petitions for *Inter Partes* Review (“IPR”) challenging all asserted claims of the twelve asserted patents before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (“PTAB”). Apple already filed IPR petitions challenging all asserted claims of the seven asserted patents that were in the First Amended Complaint, and expects to file IPR petitions against all asserted claims of the five patents newly asserted in the Second Amended Complaint before the noticed hearing for this Motion. Apple expects the PTAB to issue Final Written Decisions on the IPRs before the trial date in this case.

11 All three of the relevant factors here weigh in favor of a stay of the patent  
12 infringement case:

13       *First*, the patent infringement case has barely begun. The parties have not yet  
14 completed their exchange of infringement and invalidity contentions; the last  
15 contentions are not due until mid-November. Fact discovery has only recently begun;  
16 no depositions have been noticed, source code review has just begun, claim construction  
17 is months away, and fact discovery cut-off is not for another ten months. Indeed, five  
18 of the twelve asserted patents were added to this case less than two months ago. Expert  
19 discovery will not begin for another year. In sum, the parties and the Court still have far  
20 more work ahead of them on the patent infringement case than behind them.

21       *Second*, Apple’s IPR petitions are likely to materially limit the scope of the issues  
22 before the Court—and may dispose of the patent infringement case entirely—which will  
23 undoubtedly reduce wasted resources for the parties and the Court. If the IPRs  
24 successfully invalidate any challenged claim, the Court will have no further work on that  
25 claim. If any claims survive, Apple will be estopped from the grounds it raised or  
26 reasonably could have raised in the IPR, and the litigation related to such claims will  
27 have been substantially narrowed. Moreover, if any claims survive, the scope of the  
28 claims will likely have been narrowed to distinguish prior art. Thus, resolution of the

1 IPRs, regardless of the result, will result in elimination—or at least significant  
2 simplification—of the patent infringement case here.

3 **Third,** Plaintiffs Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc.  
4 (“Plaintiffs”) will not suffer undue prejudice from a stay because Plaintiffs and Apple  
5 are not direct competitors, Apple promptly filed its IPR petitions and this Motion, and  
6 any harm to Plaintiffs from staying the patent infringement case here can be  
7 compensated through monetary damages. Plaintiffs also will not be tactically  
8 disadvantaged because the case will be stayed at a logical stopping point—in the early  
9 stages of fact discovery, before exchanges of contentions are complete and before claim  
10 construction or expert discovery has even commenced. The patent infringement case  
11 can easily be restarted should Plaintiffs prevail in the PTAB. On the other hand, if the  
12 case is not stayed and any claims survive the IPRs, claim construction would likely need  
13 to be reopened to take account of arguments made during the IPRs. Finally, the trade  
14 secret, patent inventorship, and patent ownership claims in this action do not weigh  
15 against granting a stay. To the contrary, Plaintiffs strenuously contend that the trade  
16 secret case<sup>1</sup> is separate from their patent claims. Therefore, it should not be inefficient  
17 to move those distinct claims forward. Even if there were some risk of overlap, courts  
18 routinely stay both patent and trade secret claims, and that is an option available to the  
19 Court here.

20 Accordingly, the Court should grant Apple’s request to stay at least the patent  
21 infringement portion of the present action pending resolution of Apple’s IPR petitions.

## 22 II. BACKGROUND

### 23 A. The Case Is in Its Early Stages

24 Trial is not set to commence in this action until April 5, 2022—still over a year  
25 and a half away. ECF 37 at 1 (Order re Scheduling Dates). As set forth in more detail

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Because Plaintiffs’ patent inventorship and ownership claims are based on the same  
underlying facts as their trade secret misappropriation claim (i.e., that Lamego obtained  
Plaintiffs’ information and used it for Apple’s benefit, *see, e.g.*, SAC ¶¶ 233–34, 245),  
for simplicity, Apple will refer to all of these claims as the “trade secret case.”

1 below, Apple reasonably expects that the PTAB will decide the IPRs before the trial  
2 date.

3 Expert discovery is still a year away, scheduled to begin on September 6, 2021.  
4 ECF 33 at 24 (Joint Rule 26(f) Report). No depositions have been noticed or scheduled.  
5 See Declaration of Brian A. Rosenthal (“Rosenthal Decl.”) ¶ 5. Indeed, the parties have  
6 only just started to exchange fact discovery requests and documents.

7 The patents asserted in this case also changed significantly less than two months  
8 ago. Plaintiffs filed their original Complaint against Apple on January 9, 2020, alleging  
9 infringement of ten patents: U.S. Patent Nos. 10,258,265 (“the ’265 patent”),  
10,258,266 (“the ’266 patent”), 10,292,628 (“the ’628 patent”), 10,299,708 (“the ’708  
11 patent”), 10,376,190 (“the ’190 patent”), 10,376,191 (“the ’191 patent”), 10,470,695  
12 (“the ’695 patent”), 6,771,994 (“the ’994 patent”), 8,457,703 (“the ’703 patent”), and  
13 10,433,776 (“the ’776 patent”). ECF 1. After Apple moved to dismiss Plaintiffs’  
14 original Complaint, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint (“FAC”) on March 25,  
15 2020, alleging infringement of two additional patents: U.S. Patent Nos. 10,588,553 (“the  
16 ’553 patent”) and 10,588,554 (“the ’554 patent”). ECF 28. On July 24, 2020, after the  
17 Court granted Apple’s Motion to Dismiss with leave to amend (ECF 60 at 8), Plaintiffs  
18 filed a Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”), removing from the case five of the  
19 previously-asserted patents (the ’266, ’708, ’190, ’191, and ’695 patents) and adding  
20 allegations of infringement of five new patents: U.S. Patent Nos. 10,624,564 (“the ’564  
21 patent”), 10,631,765 (“the ’765 patent”), 10,702,194 (“the ’194 patent”), 10,702,195  
22 (“the ’195 patent”), and 10,709,366 (“the ’366 patent”). ECF 88-2. All of the five newly  
23 asserted patents are in the same family as the ’265, ’628, ’553, and ’554 patents.  
24 Accordingly, Plaintiffs currently assert twelve patents against Apple in the patent  
25 infringement case: five of the originally asserted patents (the ’265, ’628, ’994, ’703, and  
26 ’776 patents), two patents asserted for the first time in the FAC (the ’553 and ’554  
27  
28

1       patents), and five patents asserted for the first time in the SAC (the '564, '765, '194,  
2       '195, and '366 patents) (collectively, the "Asserted Patents").<sup>2</sup>

3       Moreover, the parties have yet to complete the exchange of preliminary patent  
4       contentions. On June 15, 2020, Apple produced publicly available core technical  
5       documents. *See Rosenthal Decl.* ¶ 6. On July 10, 2020, the Court stated that production  
6       of confidential documents in the patent infringement case should move forward even  
7       though the trade secret case is stayed. *See July 10, 2020 Hr'g Tr.* (Rosenthal Decl. Ex.  
8       A) at 12:10–19. Accordingly, on July 16, 2020, Apple produced additional highly  
9       confidential core technical documents sufficient to show the structure and operation of  
10      all accused features of the accused products in the FAC. ECF 85 at 2; Rosenthal Decl.  
11      ¶ 8. Plaintiffs then served preliminary infringement contentions on July 27, 2020,  
12      alleging infringement of 245 claims across the twelve asserted patents. *Id.* ¶ 10 & Ex.  
13      B, at 18–19. On July 29, 2020, the Court extended the deadline for Plaintiffs to serve  
14      preliminary infringement contentions until 42 days from the completion of Apple's  
15      production of core technical documents; the parties have since fixed the deadline for  
16      Plaintiffs' infringement contentions to be November 13, 2020. ECF 92. On August 6,  
17      2020, the Court extended the due date for Apple to serve its invalidity contentions for  
18      the five patents newly asserted in the SAC by 45 days to October 22, 2020. ECF 96.  
19      Apple served its invalidity contentions for seven of the twelve Asserted Patents on  
20      September 8, 2020. Rosenthal Decl. ¶ 11. Thus, the exchange of patent contentions is  
21      still underway and will not be complete until mid-November.

22       The trade secret case is even less developed. As Plaintiffs recently argued, the  
23       pleadings are still open, and Apple therefore has neither answered nor asserted any  
24       counterclaims. *See ECF 169-1 at 5–6; see also id.* at 21 (Plaintiffs arguing that "this is  
25       clearly not the 'eve of trial'" because "Apple has not even answered the Complaint, and

26  
27       <sup>2</sup> On August 14, 2020, Apple moved to dismiss the amended trade secret  
28       misappropriation cause of action in the SAC. ECF 104. Per agreement of the parties  
and the Court's Orders extending Apple's time to do so, Apple has not yet answered any  
complaint in this action. *See ECF 31, 70.*

1 trial is not scheduled until April 2022” (emphasis removed)). Plaintiffs also have yet to  
2 provide any description of their alleged trade secrets pursuant to California Code of Civil  
3 Procedure Section 2019.210 (“Section 2019.210”), which they only recently agreed to  
4 provide by October 9, 2020. Rosenthal Decl. ¶ 18. And finally, the Court recently  
5 issued a tentative ruling denying Plaintiffs motion for a preliminary injunction based on  
6 failure to show irreparable harm. In sum, there is nothing in the nascent trade secret  
7 claim that weighs against a stay—and certainly not against a stay of the patent  
8 infringement claims.

9 **B. The IPR Petitions Will Significantly Narrow the Issues in This Case**

10 Apple’s IPR petitions challenge—or will challenge in the case of five newly  
11 asserted patents—all 245 of the asserted claims of all twelve of the Asserted Patents.<sup>3</sup>  
12 Specifically, on August 31, 2020, Apple filed IPR petitions challenging all asserted  
13 claims of the ’265 patent (IPR2020-01520), the ’776 patent (IPR2020-01524), the ’994  
14 patent (IPR2020-01526), and the ’553 patent (IPR2020-01536 and IPR2020-01537). On  
15 September 2, 2020, Apple filed IPR petitions challenging all claims of the ’554 patent  
16 (IPR2020-01538 and IPR2020-01539) and all claims of the ’628 patent (IPR2020-  
17 01521). On September 9, 2020, Apple filed an IPR petition challenging all asserted  
18 claims of the ’703 patent (IPR2020-01523). These petitions are attached to the  
19 Rosenthal Declaration as Exhibits C–K. Thus, Apple has already filed IPR petitions  
20 challenging the seven Asserted Patents that were included in the original Complaint and  
21 the FAC. These IPRs were filed within eight months of the original Complaint, and four  
22 months before the one-year statutory bar for filing. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 315(b).

23 With respect to the five newly asserted patents in the SAC, Apple expects to file  
24 IPR petitions challenging at least all asserted claims of those patents before the noticed  
25 hearing for this Motion. *Id.* ¶ 16. Apple will file these IPR petitions in short order even

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27       <sup>3</sup> Because Plaintiffs have served only preliminary infringement contentions in which  
28 they allege that Apple infringes “at least” the 245 identified claims (Rosenthal Decl. Ex.  
B, at 18–19), Apple’s petitions also seek review of additional claims of the Asserted  
Patents that have not been asserted in this case (*see* Rosenthal Decl. Exs. C–K).

1 though all five patents were added to the case ***less than two months*** ago on July 24,  
2 2020. ECF 88-2. Indeed, three of the five new patents did not even issue until July of  
3 this year (the '194, '195, and '366 patents), and the other two issued only in April of this  
4 year (the '564 and '765 patents). Apple has moved quickly to ensure that the validity of  
5 ***all*** asserted claims of ***all*** Asserted Patents will be at issue before the PTAB. Thus,  
6 because Apple's IPR petitions will all be on file before the noticed hearing on this  
7 Motion, Apple is bringing this Motion now to act promptly to save the Court's and the  
8 parties' time and resources that would otherwise be wasted by additional delay.

9 As part of its IPR petitions, Apple has stipulated to Plaintiffs that, if the PTAB  
10 institutes on any ground raised in the IPR petitions, Apple will not assert that same  
11 ground against the corresponding claims in this litigation. Rosenthal Decl. ¶ 17 & Exs.  
12 L–R. Apple will make a similar stipulation in advance of filing the IPR petitions  
13 challenging the five new patents. *Id.* ¶ 17.

14 The PTAB will decide whether to institute Apple's IPR petitions approximately  
15 six months after filing. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 314(b); 37 C.F.R. § 42.107(b). Apple therefore  
16 expects the institution decisions for the IPR petitions challenging all twelve patents by  
17 March 2021. The PTAB's Final Written Decisions must issue no later than one year  
18 later, roughly by March 2022, before the scheduled trial date in this action (April 5,  
19 2022). *See* 35 U.S.C. § 316(a)(11); ECF 37 at 1.

### 20 III. LEGAL STANDARD

21 A district court has broad discretion and authority to manage its docket and to stay  
22 a case pending IPR proceedings. *Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1997); *Ethicon,*  
23 *Inc. v. Quigg*, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426–27 (Fed. Cir. 1988). A stay pending patent office  
24 proceedings may be “particularly justified where the outcome of the [proceeding] would  
25 be likely to assist the court in determining patent validity and, if the claims were  
26 cancelled in the [proceeding], would eliminate the need to try the infringement issue.”  
27 *In re Cygnus Telecomm. Tech., LLC Patent Litig.*, 385 F. Supp. 2d 1022, 1023 (N.D.  
28 Cal. 2005) (citing *Gould v. Control Laser Corp.*, 705 F.2d 1340, 1342 (Fed. Cir. 1983)).

1 Courts in this District often grant stays in these circumstances in light of the “liberal  
2 policy in favor of granting motions to stay proceedings pending the outcome of [IPR  
3 proceedings], especially in cases that are still in the initial stages of litigation and where  
4 there has been little or no discovery.” *Limestone v. Micron Tech.*, No. CV 15-0278-  
5 DOC (RNBx), 2016 WL 3598109, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2016) (quoting *Aten Int'l  
6 Co., Ltd. v. Emine Tech. Co., Ltd.*, No. CV 09-0943 AG (MLGx), 2010 WL 1462110, at  
7 \*6 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 12, 2010)).

8 To determine whether to stay a case pending IPR proceedings, courts in this  
9 District consider three factors: “(1) whether discovery is complete and whether a trial  
10 date has been set; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the  
11 case; and (3) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical  
12 disadvantage to the nonmoving party.” *Universal Elecs., Inc. v. Universal Remote  
13 Control, Inc.*, 943 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1030–31 (C.D. Cal. 2013) (quoting *Aten Int'l*, 2010  
14 WL 1462110, at \*6). Ultimately, “the totality of the circumstances governs.”  
15 *Limestone*, 2016 WL 3598109, at \*2 (quoting *Allergan Inc. v. Cayman Chem. Co.*, No.  
16 SACV 07-01316 JVS (RNBx), 2009 WL 8591844, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2009)).

#### 17 IV. ARGUMENT

18 Each of the three factors noted above favors staying the patent infringement case  
19 here. First, this case is in its earliest stage of proceedings because fact discovery has just  
20 commenced and is not due to be completed for months, claim construction and expert  
21 discovery have not begun, and the parties have not yet completed their exchange of basic  
22 invalidity and infringement contentions. Second, the IPR petitions are likely to  
23 narrow—or entirely dispose of—the patent infringement issues in this case because they  
24 will address all 245 asserted claims. Third, a stay would not prejudice Plaintiffs or  
25 provide an unfair advantage to Apple because the parties are not direct competitors and  
26 Apple filed its IPR petitions as expeditiously as possible. Apple addresses each factor  
27 below.

1       **A. Factor 1: The Early Stages of the Patent Infringement Case Favor a Stay**

2              The very early stages of the patent infringement case strongly favor a stay. In  
3 determining whether the first factor favors a stay, this Court considers “the progress of  
4 discovery, the status of claim construction, and whether a trial date has been set.”  
5 Minute Order Regarding Motion to Stay at 3, *Polaris PowerLED Techs., LLC v. LG*  
6 *Elecs., Inc.*, No. 8:20-CV-00125-JVS (DFMx), Dkt. No. 47 (C. D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2020)  
7 (“LG Elecs. Order”).<sup>4</sup> This Court has held that a case is in the early stages of litigation  
8 and granted a stay when, for example, “no depositions have been taken,” “no expert  
9 discovery has occurred,” and “claim construction is not complete.” *Purecircle USA Inc.*  
10 *v. SweeGen, Inc.*, No. SACV181679JVSJDEX, 2019 WL 3220021, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. June  
11 3, 2019); *see also LG Elecs. Order* at 3 (finding discovery to be in its early stages where  
12 “[n]o depositions have been scheduled,” “written discovery is ongoing,” “the *Markman*  
13 hearing is months away,” and “the jury trial is not set until [13 months away]”); *Aten*  
14 *Int'l*, 2010 WL 1462110, at \*6 (finding that the litigation was “in its early stages” where  
15 “[n]o depositions have been taken, no expert discovery has been propounded, and no  
16 claim construction has taken place”); *Core Optical Techs., LLC v. Fujitsu Network*  
17 *Comm'ns, Inc.*, No. SACV1600437AGJPRX, 2016 WL 7507760, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Sept.  
18 12, 2016) (“This case is still in its early stages” because the parties “have not taken any  
19 depositions,” “have not engaged in expert discovery,” and “have not yet submitted  
20 *Markman* briefs[.]”). Thus, the first factor weighs in favor of a stay “where ‘there is  
21 more work ahead of the parties and the Court than behind.’” *Purecircle*, 2019 WL  
22 3220021, at \*2 (quoting *Tierravision, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-2170 DMS (BGS),  
23 2012 WL 559993, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2012)); *see also Semiconductor Energy Lab.*  
24 *Co. v. Chimei Innolux Corp.*, No. SACV 12-21-JST (JPRx), 2012 WL 7170593, at \*2  
25 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2012).

26  
27  
28       <sup>4</sup> The stage of litigation is measured at the time of filing of a motion to stay. *See VirtualAgility Inc. v. Salesforce.com, Inc.*, 759 F.3d 1307, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2014).

1       Here, fact discovery has barely begun, and expert discovery is a year away. The  
2 parties have not even completed the exchange of their infringement and invalidity  
3 contentions (Apple’s invalidity contentions for the five new patents are due on October,  
4 22, 2020, and Plaintiffs’ infringement contentions are due on November 13, 2020).  
5 Claim construction exchanges and claim construction briefing have not yet begun and  
6 the *Markman* hearing is currently scheduled for five months from now. The trial date is  
7 still almost 19 months away, and Apple has not even filed an Answer.

8       The posture of this case is similar—or even earlier—than other cases in which  
9 this Court and other courts in this District have granted stays. For example, just like in  
10 *Purecircle*, the parties here have only just begun fact discovery, taken no depositions,  
11 and propounded no expert discovery. *See Purecircle*, 2019 WL 3220021, at \*2. Fact  
12 discovery closes on July 5, 2021 and expert discovery closes on December 6, 2021—  
13 still ten months and fifteen months away, respectively. ECF 37 at 1; *cf. Order Regarding*  
14 *Motion to Stay* at 3, *Polaris PowerLED Techs., LLC v. TCL Corp.*, No. 8:20-cv-00127-  
15 JVS-DFM, Dkt. 36 (C.D. Cal. July 24, 2020) (“*TCL Corp. Order*”) (finding that stage  
16 of litigation factor “weighs strongly in favor of a stay” where “fact discovery cut-off is  
17 not until [8 months away]”).

18       Moreover, just like in *TCL Corp.*, “the parties have not exchanged their positions  
19 related to claim construction,” and just like in *Core Optical* and *Semiconductor Energy*,  
20 claim construction briefing has not yet started. *TCL Corp. Order* at 3; *Core Optical*,  
21 2016 WL 7507760, at \*1; *Semiconductor Energy*, 2012 WL 7170593, at \*2; *see also*  
22 *Aten Int’l*, 2010 WL 1462110, at \*6.

23       Finally, similar to *Core Optical*, although a trial date has been set, it is still 19  
24 months away, scheduled to begin on April 5, 2022. ECF 37 at 1; *Core Optical*, 2016  
25 WL 7507760, at \*1; *see also LG Elecs. Order* at 3 (finding that the first factor supports  
26 a stay where “the jury trial is not set until [13 months away]”); *TCL Corp. Order* at 3  
27 (same where trial was set for 15 months away); *Purecircle*, 2019 WL 3220021, at \*2  
28 (same where trial was scheduled for 10 months away); *Semiconductor Energy*, 2012 WL

1 7170593, at \*2 (same where trial was set for 16 months away); *Aten Int'l*, 2010 WL  
2 1462110, at \*6 (same where trial was set for 10 months away).

3 In each of the above cases, this Court and other courts in this District found that  
4 the litigation was still in its early stages, which weighed in favor of granting a stay.  
5 Because the patent infringement case here is likewise still in its early stages (and is even  
6 earlier than many of the above cases), this factor strongly favors a stay of the patent  
7 infringement case.

8 **B. Factor 2: A Stay of the Patent Infringement Case Is Likely to Narrow the  
9 Issues and Conserve the Parties' and the Court's Resources**

10 The potential for simplification of the issues and conservation of judicial  
11 resources—including a potentially complete resolution of the parties' patent  
12 infringement dispute—also heavily favors a stay. Apple's IPR petitions will address *all*  
13 of the asserted claims of *all* of the Asserted Patents. Thus, the IPR proceedings have  
14 great potential to dispose of all patent infringement issues in this case. *See LG Elecs.*  
15 *Order* at 4 (“[W]here a defendant is actively involved in the IPR process with respect to  
16 all of the asserted claims, simplification is likely.”); *Limestone*, 2016 WL 3598109, at  
17 \*4 (“Because Defendants have petitioned for review of nearly all claims asserted in this  
18 action, the outcome of the IPR has the potential to significantly narrow the scope and  
19 complexity of the litigation.”). This Court explained in *LG Electronics* the potential for  
20 simplification of the issues:

21 If the PTAB cancels all of the asserted claims, this [patent infringement]  
22 action will be rendered moot. Cancellation of only a portion of the asserted  
23 claims may still significantly reduce the scope of this litigation. Furthermore,  
24 the record developed during the IPR [proceedings] even if institution is denied  
25 could inform the claim construction process.

26 *LG Elecs. Order* at 4; *see also Core Optical*, 2016 WL 7507760, at \*2 (same).

27 Even if one or more claims survive the IPR challenges, Apple will be estopped  
28 from raising in this action invalidity grounds that were raised or reasonably could have

1 been raised in the IPR proceedings. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)(2). Moreover, Apple has  
2 already stipulated that, if the PTAB institutes an IPR proceeding that includes a ground  
3 raised in Apple’s IPR petitions, Apple will not assert that same ground against the  
4 corresponding claims in this litigation. *See* Rosenthal Decl. ¶ 17 & Exs. L–R. Thus,  
5 even if some claims survive, by definition the case will be narrower, as Apple’s  
6 invalidity challenges will have been substantially narrowed. A stay will therefore allow  
7 the parties and the Court to avoid wasting resources addressing claims that the PTAB  
8 proceedings could—and are likely to—render invalid.

9 Moreover, staying the patent infringement case now would allow the Court to  
10 have the benefit of the PTAB proceedings *before* the Court is required to construe  
11 potentially hundreds of claims across twelve patents. Even if the claims survive the IPR  
12 proceedings, it is very likely that Plaintiffs will have made arguments concerning the  
13 scope of claims that will inform claim construction. *See Aylus Networks, Inc. v. Apple*  
14 *Inc.*, 856 F.3d 1353, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (“[S]tatements made by a patent owner during  
15 an IPR proceeding, whether before or after an institution decision, can be considered for  
16 claim construction and relied upon to support a finding of prosecution disclaimer.”);  
17 *PersonalWeb Techs., LLC v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 5:13-CV-01356-EJD, 2014 WL  
18 116340, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 13, 2014) (“[W]aiting for the outcome of the reexamination  
19 could eliminate the need for trial if the claims are cancelled or, if the claims survive,  
20 facilitate trial by providing the court with expert opinion of the PTO and clarifying the  
21 scope of the claims.”) (quoting *Target Therapeutics, Inc. v. SciMed Life Sys., Inc.*, No.  
22 C-94-20775 RPA (EAI), 1995 WL 20470, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 13, 1995) (alteration in  
23 original)). Thus, the file histories of all of the Asserted Patents—and the scope of their  
24 claims—will remain in flux until the IPR proceedings are complete. The Court should  
25 therefore pause the patent infringement case while the PTAB decides these challenges,  
26 so that what is left of the patent infringement case after the IPR proceedings—if  
27 anything—will be significantly narrower and focused.

1       Statistically, there is a high probability that the IPRs will simplify the case by  
2 resulting in a determination that some or all of the claims are invalid. The USPTO's  
3 published statistics show that the PTAB has instituted review on approximately 66% of  
4 all IPR petitions challenging "Electrical/Computer" patents filed to date that have  
5 reached an institution decision. Rosenthal Decl., Ex. S at 981. After institution, 80% of  
6 the PTAB's Final Written Decisions resulted in the cancellation of some or all of the  
7 reviewed claims, and 62% resulted in the cancellation of all claims instituted for review.  
8 *Id.*, Ex. S at 985.

9       The statistics make an even stronger argument for a stay when looking only at  
10 Apple's IPR petitions. Among all IPR petitions filed by Apple that reached the  
11 institution stage, 73% (338 out of 464 petitions) were granted for review. *Id.*, Ex. T at  
12 988. Among the Apple proceedings that resulted in a Final Written Decision, **89%** (196  
13 out of 220 decisions) resulted in the cancellation or amendment of at least some claims,  
14 and **73%** (160 out of 220 decisions) resulted in the cancellation of ***all*** challenged claims.  
15 *Id.* These statistics support a fair inference that Apple's "IPR petitions are statistically  
16 likely to be instituted, [and] . . . if instituted, the IPR process could substantially narrow  
17 the issues in this litigation." *Karl Storz Endoscopy-Am., Inc. v. Stryker Corp.*, No. 14-  
18 CV-00876-RS, 2015 WL 13727876, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2015); *see also Blast*  
19 *Motion, Inc. v. Zepp Labs, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-700 JLS (NLS), 2016 WL 5107678, at \*6  
20 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 29, 2016) (granting in part a stay where the "PTAB's statistics indicate  
21 that there is a 60% chance that [Plaintiff]'s claims will be cancelled or amended"); *Select*  
22 *Comfort Corp. v. Tempur Sealy Int'l*, No. 14-245 (JNE/JSM), 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
23 183450, at \*11 (D. Minn. Oct. 10, 2014) (granting stay where the USPTO's then-current  
24 statistics indicated a "3-out-of-4 chance that the USPTO will grant the petition for an  
25 IPR").

26       Not only would a stay simplify the issues, a denial of a stay could result in  
27 duplicate parallel proceedings that could lead to inconsistent outcomes and additional  
28 burden on the parties and the Court. Indeed, if the case is not stayed, and some claims

1 survive the IPR challenges, there is a great likelihood that not only will claim  
2 construction efforts by the Court and parties have been for naught with respect to any  
3 canceled claims, but it is very likely that claim construction will have to be reopened for  
4 any surviving claims. By allowing the present case to proceed in parallel with the PTAB  
5 proceedings, the Court would “incur[] the risk that developments in the IPR  
6 proceedings . . . will necessitate reconsideration of the Court’s claim construction order  
7 or render certain claim construction disputes moot after the court has already construed  
8 the claims,” unnecessarily wasting the Court’s time. *Wonderland Nursery Goods Co. v.*  
9 *Baby Trend, Inc.*, No. EDCV 14-01153-VAP, 2015 WL 1809309, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Apr.  
10 20, 2015). A stay of the patent infringement case here avoids that risk.

11 The potential for simplification and conservation of resources favors a stay even  
12 before the PTAB has decided whether to institute IPR proceedings. *See Purecircle*, 2019  
13 WL 3220021, at \*2 (“Although courts in this District have acknowledged the speculative  
14 nature of simplification where, as here, the PTAB has not yet made an institution  
15 decision, many courts have ultimately been persuaded that the potential to save  
16 significant judicial resources sways the analysis in favor of stay.”); *see also LG Elecs.*  
17 *Order* at 3; *TCL Corp. Order* at 3–4; *Core Optical*, 2016 WL 7507760, at \*1. This Court  
18 and other courts in this District routinely grant stays prior to the PTAB deciding whether  
19 to institute because the minimal delay while the PTAB makes its institution decision  
20 bears little on the litigation and is outweighed by the potential for “saving significant,  
21 and otherwise unnecessary expenditure of time and resources by the parties and the  
22 Court.” *Limestone*, 2016 WL 3598109, at \*4; *see also, e.g., TCL Corp. Order* at 4;  
23 *Purecircle*, 2019 WL 3220021, at \*3; *Core Optical*, 2016 WL 7507760, at \*2;  
24 *Wonderland Nursery Goods Co. v. Baby Trend, Inc.*, No. EDCV 14-01153-VAP, 2015  
25 WL 1809309, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 20, 2015). This Court has therefore recognized that  
26 staying a patent infringement case prior to institution is “the majority position” in this  
27 District, and “the parties’ and Court’s resources are [still] likely to be conserved.”  
28 *Purecircle*, 2019 WL 3220021, at \*3. Here, where Apple is challenging all asserted

1 claims of all Asserted Patents, even a potential simplification of the patent infringement  
2 case—which currently includes 245 asserted claims—favors a stay while the PTAB  
3 issues its findings.

4 Finally, that Apple has not yet filed its IPR challenges to the five new patents as  
5 of the time of this Motion should not dissuade the Court from staying the patent  
6 infringement case. Despite those five patents issuing only a few months ago, and being  
7 added to the case less than two months ago, Apple will file its IPR petitions on those  
8 patents before the noticed hearing on this Motion. Thus, Apple has worked extremely  
9 diligently to put the IPR petitions for even the new patents on nearly the same track as  
10 the IPR petitions on the other seven asserted patents. Moreover, all five of these newly  
11 asserted patents are within the same family as several of the other seven patents, and  
12 therefore share the same specification and general subject matter, and are thus just as  
13 likely to be instituted as Apple’s pending IPR petitions.

14 In sum, because a stay would simplify the issues and significantly conserve the  
15 Court’s and the parties’ time and resources, the second factor strongly favors granting  
16 the stay of the patent infringement case.

17 **C. Factor 3: A Stay Will Not Prejudice Plaintiffs**

18 **1. Plaintiffs Will Not Suffer Prejudice or a Tactical Disadvantage from a**  
19 **Stay of the Patent Infringement Case**

20 The third factor likewise favors a stay because Plaintiffs will not suffer undue  
21 prejudice or a tactical disadvantage if the Court stays the patent infringement case  
22 pending resolution of Apple’s IPR petitions. “The mere possibility of delay, inherent in  
23 all proceedings, is insufficient to constitute undue prejudice.” *Purecircle*, 2019 WL  
24 3220021, at \*3; *see also PersonalWeb*, 2014 WL 116340, at \*5 (“Courts have long  
25 acknowledged that a delay inherent to a stay does not, in and of itself, constitute  
26 prejudice.”). Therefore, any prejudice that Plaintiffs might claim would result because  
27 of the mere passage of time “are consequences that apply to any case where [patent  
28 office review] is sought and cannot alone demonstrate undue prejudice.” *Evolutionary*

1     *Intelligence LLC v. Yelp, Inc.*, No. C-13-003587 DMR, 2013 WL 6672451, at \*8 (N.D.  
2     Cal. Dec. 18, 2013). In addition, any harm caused by the delay could be adequately  
3     remedied by money damages.

4              Apple and Plaintiffs are not direct competitors in the marketplace, which favors a  
5     stay. *See Core Optical*, 2016 WL 7507760, at \*2 (“[A] primary issue in an undue  
6     prejudice analysis is whether the parties are competitors such that a stay would cause  
7     irreparable harm to the patentee in the market.”). Plaintiffs are “medical technology”  
8     companies whose “core business” is to provide products for measuring “blood oxygen  
9     saturation and pulse rate monitoring . . . to hospitals, emergency medical service (EMS)  
10    providers, physician offices, veterinarians, long term care facilities and consumers.”  
11    Company Profile, Masimo, <https://investor.masimo.com/company-profile/default.aspx>  
12    (last visited September 13, 2020); *see also* About Us, Cercacor,  
13    <https://www.cercacor.com/pages/about-us> (stating that “our proven technologies are  
14    used by leading hospitals around the world”). Indeed, Masimo touts to its investors that  
15    its pulse oximetry products—its core business—are used by “clinicians” “in post-  
16    surgical wards” to “reduce rapid response team activations [and] ICU transfers,” and  
17    highlights that its products are “estimated to be used on more than 200 million patients  
18    in leading hospitals and other healthcare settings around the world.” *See* Masimo  
19    Reports Second Quarter 2020 Financial Results, News Details, Masimo,  
20    <https://investor.masimo.com/news/news-details/2020/Masimo-Reports-Second-Quarter-2020-Financial-Results/default.aspx> (last visited September 13, 2020) (section  
21    entitled “About Masimo”). Masimo’s SEC filings also state that Masimo:  
22

23              derives the majority of its product revenue from four primary sources: (i)  
24              direct sales under deferred equipment agreements with end-user hospitals . . . ;  
25              (ii) other direct sales of noninvasive monitoring solutions to end-user  
26              hospitals, emergency medical response organizations and other direct  
27              customers; (iii) sales of noninvasive monitoring solutions to distributors who  
28              then typically resell to end-user hospitals, emergency medical response

1 organizations and other customers; and (iv) sales of integrated circuit boards  
2 to OEM customers who incorporate [them into their own products].

3 Masimo Corp. Form 10-Q (Quarterly Report for the quarterly period ended June 27,  
4 2020) at 13, <https://d18rn0p25nwr6d.cloudfront.net/CIK-0000937556/331042c3-78cb-4e62-b997-62690c670ebb.pdf> (last visited September 13, 2020). Cercacor likewise  
5 targets the healthcare market for its physiological monitoring technology. *See id.* at 46  
6 (Masimo referring to Cercacor's market as "any product market in which a  
7 [physiological monitoring] product is intended to be used by a patient or pharmacist  
8 rather than by a professional medical caregiver").

9 By contrast, Apple is an innovator in the consumer electronics market and  
10 "designs, manufactures and markets smartphones, personal computers, tablets,  
11 wearables and accessories, and sells a variety of related services" that are directed to  
12 customers who "are primarily in the consumer, small and mid-sized business, education,  
13 enterprise and government markets." Apple Inc. 2019 Form 10-K at 1–2, Apple,  
14 <https://d18rn0p25nwr6d.cloudfront.net/CIK-0000320193/1a919118-a594-44f3-92f0-4ecca47b1a7d.pdf> (last visited September 13, 2020). Although Apple's devices may  
15 have applications in healthcare settings, and Apple develops and markets certain  
16 technologies for monitoring a consumer's health (e.g., the heart rate, atrial fibrillation  
17 (AFib), and ECG functionality built into the Apple Watch), these technologies are still  
18 targeted at consumers to be used in their daily lives—they are not designed to replace  
19 medical tools or technologies used by professionals to treat patients. For example, the  
20 Food and Drug Administration has stated that Apple's ECG app "is intended for over-  
21 the-counter . . . informational use only." *See* Letter from Angela C. Krueger, Deputy  
22 Director, Office of Device Evaluation, FDA, to Apple Inc. at 1 (Sept. 11, 2018),  
23 [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh\\_docs/pdf18/DEN180044.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf18/DEN180044.pdf). It is simply beyond  
24 question that the Apple Watch does not compete in the market for the hospitals,  
25 emergency medical response organizations, distributors, and OEM manufacturers that  
26 make up the lion's share of Plaintiffs' revenue base.  
27  
28

1       Accordingly, because Plaintiffs do not directly compete with Apple, they “can  
2 adequately be compensated with monetary damages for any infringement and will not  
3 lose sales or market shares as a result of a stay.” *Core Optical*, 2016 WL 7507760, at  
4 \*2; *see also TAS Energy, Inc. v. San Diego Gas & Elec. Co.*, No. 12CV2777-GPC BGS,  
5 2014 WL 794215, at \*5 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2014) (“The fact that the parties are not  
6 competitors weighs in favor of a stay as any harm from a stay can be addressed through  
7 damages.”). Indeed, Plaintiffs’ failure to seek a preliminary injunction in the patent  
8 infringement case, even though the case has been on file for almost nine months—  
9 despite seeking injunctive relief in the *trade secret* case (*see* ECF 108–111)—makes  
10 clear that monetary damages are adequate here. *See Nichia Corp. v. Vizio, Inc.*, No.  
11 SACV1600545SJOMRWX, 2017 WL 3485767, at \*6 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 2, 2017) (“The  
12 fact that Nichia has not sought a preliminary injunction suggests that it considers  
13 monetary damages to be adequate.” (citing *Semiconductor Energy*, 2012 WL 7170593,  
14 at \*4)); *see also Karl Storz*, 2015 WL 13727876, at \*4 (finding that where plaintiff “did  
15 not seek a preliminary injunction or pursue an expedited trial schedule” and the parties  
16 “estimated that [the] litigation will require roughly two and a half years in total,”  
17 plaintiff’s “apparent lack of urgency in prosecuting this case” “suggests that its claims  
18 of immeasurable competitive injury may be overstated”). Thus, even were the Court to  
19 find that Plaintiffs and Apple are competitors in some aspects—which they are not—  
20 Plaintiffs still cannot demonstrate that monetary damages are insufficient.<sup>5</sup>

21       The shortened timeline of IPR proceedings also ensures that any stay granted by  
22 the Court will be relatively short, which reduces the likelihood of undue prejudice or  
23 tactical disadvantage to Plaintiffs. *See, e.g., Pi-Net Int’l, Inc. v. The Hertz Corp.*, No.  
24 12-cv-10112 PSG (JEMx), 2013 WL 7158011, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. June 5, 2013) (finding  
25

26       <sup>5</sup> Moreover, even if the Court were to find that the third factor weighs against a stay  
27 because Plaintiffs and Apple are competitors, the Court should still stay the patent  
28 infringement case because the other two factors strongly favor the stay. *See Purecircle*,  
2019 WL 3220021, at \*4 (granting stay where two of the three factors weighed in favor  
of a stay).

1 that “any delay that Plaintiff will experience would be minimal” in consideration of the  
2 one-year timeline for IPR proceedings imposed by 35 U.S.C. § 316(a)(11)). Because  
3 the delay inherent to a stay is not enough to constitute undue prejudice, and because  
4 Plaintiffs can adequately be compensated through monetary damages, a stay of the  
5 patent infringement case here is proper.

6 Finally, Plaintiffs will suffer no tactical disadvantage from a stay of the patent  
7 infringement case, because Apple did not delay filing its IPR petitions or moving for a  
8 stay. Apple filed IPR petitions challenging five of the Asserted Patents eight months  
9 after they were first asserted against Apple in Plaintiffs’ original Complaint. *See* ECF 1  
10 (filed on January 9, 2020). Apple filed IPR petitions on two of the Asserted Patents only  
11 six months after they were first asserted against Apple in the FAC. *See* ECF 28 (filed  
12 on March 25, 2020). And Apple will file IPR petitions on the remaining five of the  
13 Asserted Patents—which were all issued after this case began—by the end of this month,  
14 just two months after those patents were first asserted against Apple in the SAC. *See*  
15 ECF 88–89 (filed on July 24, 2020). Given the amount of research, analysis and work  
16 required to file the multiple IPR petitions covering over 245 claims of twelve patents,  
17 this time frame was eminently reasonable.

18 Moreover, Plaintiffs only served an incomplete set of preliminary infringement  
19 contentions on July 27, 2020—less than two months ago—which for the first time  
20 identified the claims Plaintiffs intend to assert against Apple. Rosenthal Decl. Ex. B, at  
21 18–19. Apple acted as expeditiously as possible to file the IPR petitions after these  
22 claims were identified. *See Core Optical*, 2016 WL 7507760, at \*3 (finding no “dilatory  
23 motive” where defendant filed its IPR petition within three months of receiving  
24 plaintiff’s infringement contentions).

25 Because Plaintiffs cannot identify any prejudice or harm resulting from a stay of  
26 the patent infringement case, and such a stay would provide no tactical advantage to  
27 Apple, the third factor also favors a stay.  
28

1           **2. Plaintiffs Will Not Suffer Prejudice or a Tactical Disadvantage No**  
2           **Matter What Happens with the Trade Secret Case**

3           A stay of at least the patent infringement case (Causes of Action Nos. 1–12 in the  
4 SAC) will not prejudice Plaintiffs, and is proper in view of the three pertinent factors  
5 described above and the totality of the circumstances in this case. Apple’s IPR petitions  
6 challenge the patents Plaintiffs have asserted against Apple, which are not tied to  
7 Plaintiffs’ trade secret misappropriation and patent inventorship/ownership claims  
8 (Causes of Action Nos. 13–26 in the SAC). As a result, there is no reason that the  
9 separate and independent trade secret case could not proceed. Nonetheless, if the Court  
10 opts to stay the entire action, such a stay likewise would not cause prejudice to or result  
11 in a tactical disadvantage for Plaintiffs, and the third factor therefore supports such a  
12 stay in the alternative.

13           Nothing in the trade secret case could affect the prejudice analysis with respect to  
14 the patent infringement case because the two cases are independent of each other.  
15 Plaintiffs have strenuously argued throughout this litigation that the patent infringement  
16 and trade secret cases are separate. *See, e.g.*, July 10, 2020 Hr’g Tr. at 16:1–2, 5  
17 (Plaintiffs’ counsel arguing that “[o]ur patent case is independent of the trade secret  
18 case”); *see also id.* at 12:10–19 (the Court recognizing that the two cases are separate  
19 and stating that although discovery in the trade secret case was stayed until Plaintiffs  
20 provide a disclosure of their alleged trade secrets, “[w]e need to go forward with the  
21 patent case”). Plaintiffs have no basis to now claim that Apple’s IPR petitions have any  
22 bearing on their trade secret case after arguing for the last nine months that the two cases  
23 are independent of each other. Further, now that Apple has made its core technical  
24 production, discovery in this case going forward should not substantially overlap  
25 because, by definition, Plaintiffs’ alleged trade secrets have to be distinct from the  
26 subject matter that is disclosed and claimed in their Asserted Patents—else that subject

1 matter could not be a trade secret.<sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs have also argued since the outset of this  
2 litigation that trade secret discovery was separate from patent discovery. *See, e.g.*, ECF  
3 43-1 (Joint Stipulation) at 30–31 (Plaintiffs arguing that their patent infringement claims  
4 do not “hinge” on their trade secret claims). As a result, even if some broad areas of  
5 discovery may overlap, the majority of relevant fact discovery will target different  
6 specific areas.

7 The posture of this action is very similar to *Delphix Corp. v. Actifio, Inc.*, in which  
8 the Northern District granted a stay as to the patent infringement case, but declined to  
9 stay the trade secret misappropriation and declaratory judgment claims pending the  
10 PTAB’s institution decisions. *Delphix Corp. v. Actifio, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-04613-BLF,  
11 2014 WL 6068407, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2014). There, as here, the case was in its  
12 early stages, included patent infringement, trade secret misappropriation, and  
13 declaratory judgment claims, and the plaintiff asserted new patents during the course of  
14 the litigation. *See id.* at \*1. The *Delphix* court found that all three factors weighed in  
15 favor of staying the patent infringement case, and explained that —just like here—“the  
16 patents subject to IPR are a *significant* portion of this action, and [t]here is also little  
17 benefit to be gained from having two forums review the validity of the same claims at  
18 the same time.” *Id.* at \*2 (emphasis in original). Undertaking the prejudice analysis  
19 under the third factor, the *Delphix* court declined to stay the trade secret  
20 misappropriation and declaratory judgment claims, explaining that “[b]ecause any IPR  
21 is unlikely to affect” those claims, “the parties should be permitted to proceed on those  
22 issues.” *Id.*<sup>7</sup> Thus, while a stay of the entire case might arguably also conserve the

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<sup>6</sup> Nothing disclosed in the Asserted Patents could have been a trade secret in 2014, when the events underlying Plaintiffs’ trade secret case allegedly took place, because all of the disclosed subject matter was published before then. The ’994 and ’703 patents issued in 2004 and 2013, respectively. The other Asserted Patents are continuations of applications that published at least by 2011. *See, e.g.*, ’265 patent (continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 12/829,352, which published on January 6, 2011).

7 Although the *Delphix* court at first stayed only the patent infringement case, it stayed the entire action after institution of the IPRs, explaining that “it is clear that a substantial  
(Cont’d on next page)

1 parties' and the Court's resources and might also be an appropriate result, by this Motion  
2 Apple seeks a stay of at least the patent infringement causes of action because Apple's  
3 IPR petitions relate solely to the patent infringement case. *See Delphix*, 2014 WL  
4 6068407, at \*2–3.

5 In the alternative, the Court could also opt to stay the entire action. The presence  
6 of non-patent infringement claims in this action should not dissuade the Court from  
7 doing so because this is not a case where a stay of the entire action could prejudice  
8 Plaintiffs. The trade secret case here is even less advanced than the patent infringement  
9 case, and all trade secret discovery has been stayed since April 17, 2020. ECF 37 at 1.  
10 Plaintiffs only very recently agreed to provide a Section 2019.210 disclosure by October  
11 9, 2020, nine months since filing their original Complaint. Rosenthal Decl. ¶ 18.  
12 Because Plaintiffs have been slow-pedaling their trade secret case since the outset, they  
13 cannot claim prejudice with respect to that case regardless of whether the Court stays  
14 the entire action or only the patent infringement case.

15 Courts in this District have granted stays pending IPR proceedings in similar  
16 circumstances where the cases involved other claims not addressed in the IPR petitions  
17 because of the potential of the IPR proceedings to still greatly simplify the issues. *See*,  
18 e.g., *Lodge Mfg. Co. v. Gibson Overseas, Inc.*, No. CV188085PSGGJSX, 2019 WL  
19 9443180, at \*2–3 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2019) (granting a stay where the case was “in the  
20 early stages” and included defenses and counterclaims not at issue in the IPR  
21 proceedings because of the recognition that “the IPR can still narrow some issues”).  
22 This is particularly so where the IPR proceedings have the potential to eliminate all or  
23 most of the asserted claims. *See Bal Seal Eng'g, Inc. v. Nelson Prods., Inc.*, No.  
24 SACV131880JLSRNBX, 2014 WL 12854129, at \*2–3 (C.D. Cal. May 20, 2014)  
25 (granting a stay pending IPR proceedings and finding that “because all of the asserted

26 portion of the action will remain stayed” during IPR proceedings, and finding that  
27 “significant overlaps in the evidence, technology, and legal issues” warranted “a more  
28 comprehensive stay.” *Delphix Corp. v. Actifio, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-04613-BLF, 2015 WL  
4129166, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. July 8, 2015). Similarly, this Court has many options for  
efficiency, but should stay at least the patent infringement case now, prior to institution.

patents and most of the asserted claims would be covered by the [IPR],” the presence of trade secret misappropriation and antitrust claims “d[id] not strongly weigh against granting a stay”); *cf. Space Data Corp. v. Alphabet Inc.*, No. 16-CV-03260-BLF, 2019 WL 1131420, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2019) (denying stay where the litigation was well beyond the early stage of proceedings, but finding that “the simplification of issues factor cuts both ways and is essentially neutral” where the IPR challenged only one of two asserted patents, and “would have no effect” on the other asserted claims).

Accordingly, the third factor weighs heavily in favor of staying at least the patent infringement case. In the event the Court believes that the action should either proceed or be stayed as a whole, however, the third factor also supports a stay of the entire action.

## V. CONCLUSION

The totality of the circumstances favors a stay of the patent infringement case here because all three of the most relevant factors weigh in favor of such a stay. Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, Apple respectfully requests that the Court stay at least the patent infringement case pending resolution of Apple’s IPR Petitions.

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